THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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Printed and Published
BY JOHN SCULL,
CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

Terms of Publication.

The Pittsburgh Gazette, is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

Bosler & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

30 *Tons Pig Lead.*
Patent Shot & Bar Lead.
Coffee in Barrels & Fierces.
Pepper in ditto.
Swedish Tub Steel, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1813. *tfq*

A handsome Farm,

TO BE RENTED.

ON the 31st day of this month, at one o'clock, on the premises, to the highest bidder, situate in Allegheny county, about two miles above Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela river, now in the tenure of Benjamin Hains, and to be entered on the first of April next.

Attendance will be given by
JAMES MILLER, *Guardian to Jacob Milleson.*

December 9, 1813.

SAMUEL THOMPSON,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,
South east end of Market Street,
PITTSBURGH.

HAS just received a large and elegant assortment of *Superfine Broad Cloths, Cassimers, Coatings,* and *Double Mill'd Cloths,* and a general assortment of *Vestcoatings,* and all other articles suitable for men's cloathing, all of which were selected with judgment, both as to quality and colours, and he presumes are superior to any in the market.

N. B. I wish to employ six or eight Journeymen, and would take two or three Apprentices, from 12 to 16 years of age.
December 9, 1813.

Victory on Lake Erie.

MURRY, DRAPER, FAIRMAN, & CO. and JAMES WEBSTER, of Philadelphia, will shortly issue proposals for publishing by subscription,

TWO ENGRAVINGS,

Of the late Naval Victory on Lake Erie.

They sent an Artist to obtain authentic information and to make the necessary drawings; in this he was politely assisted by Com. *Perry,* who had the goodness to call a meeting of the officers of the fleet, for the express purpose of determining on the most important points of action, and furnishing sketches of the same.

The Artist has returned, and the sketches and documents which he procured are now in the hands of two distinguished painters, who have undertaken to execute *Two Highly Finished Pictures,* of the most important scenes in that brilliant and unparalleled achievement.

November 25, 1813.

JOHN GORMAN, & CO.

TENDER their grateful acknowledgments to their friends and fellow citizens, who so promptly attended the alarming fire, at the Brewery, on Friday last, and by whose great exertions, the flames were extinguished without any loss, than that of a small frame house in which the office was kept. The Books, papers, &c. were all removed at the instant the fire appeared.

Monongahela Brewery, Nov. 30.

N. B. Barley purchased as usual.—Five shillings per bushel given in Cash.

DRY GOODS.

WM. RICHARDSON, & CO.

Market Street, one door below the corner of Third Street, Pittsburgh,
Have just received a handsome assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Superfine, fine and coarse cloths, cassimers, Bedford cords, stockingnett, velvets and cords, coatings, flushings, swanskin, flannels, forrest cloths, plains, swansdown, toilenett and fancy vestings, India muslins, Irish linnen, hosiery, gilt and plated buttons, &c. with a variety of other articles, all of which will be sold cheap for cash, wholesale and retail.

December 1, 1813. tfq.

BRADLEY & BUTLER,

TAYLORS,

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends and the publick in general, that they have taken the shop formerly occupied by Doct. Lewis, in Market street between Front and Water streets, where they intend carrying on the *Taylorng Business,* in all its branches. From a perfect knowledge of their profession, added to their assiduity and attention, they hope to merit a share of the publick patronage.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 30.

Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum,

PRINTERS AND BOOKSELLERS,
Have in the press a new periodical publication, entitled

"THE WESTERN GLEANER,
OR
REPOSIORY FOR ARTS, SCIENCES AND LITERATURE."

CONTENTS OF No. I.

Prospectus.
On Bleaching.
Fragments of a History of Agriculture, Gardening, and Table Luxuries.
Aphorisms of Political Economy.
Letter written from the Baths of St. George in the south of France.
Review of H. M. Brackenridge's "Views of Louisiana."
Miscellanies—Poetry—Literary Intelligence.

CONDITIONS.

The Gleaner will appear in numbers of 64 pages octavo each, and be published once a month. The first number in December, 1813.

The subscription Four Dollars per annum, payable on the first day of May, for each year.

No subscription will be taken for less than a year.

A liberal discount allowed to gentlemen who undertake to aid us in the publication of the Western Gleaner.

Pittsburgh, November 1813.

BARLEY.

FIVE SHILLINGS PER BUSHEL
Will be given in Cash, for good

Merchantable Barley,

At the Brewery in Liberty street, above Market street; at William Hamilton's Saddlers shop, in Market street, or at James Brown's Bakers shop, in Market street, nearly opposite the sign of the Black Bear.

HAMILTON & BROWN.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 10, 1813.

A NEW SONG.

COMPOSED BY DENNIS LOUGHY,
OF PITTSBURGH,

ON the capture of the whole British fleet on Lake Erie, by commodore Perry, just published and for sale by the author, opposite the bank, in Second street.—Price six cents.

"You American heroes come listen awhile,
"The story I tell you will cause you to smile;
"Concerning an action the truth I shall tell,
"It was a disaster to Britain befel."

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will not be accountable for any debts or engagements of Richard K. Dowling.

GEORGE COCHRAN, *of Richard.*
Pittsburgh, Dec. 6, 1813.

WILLIAM HILL,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

COFFEE and loaf sugar in barrels
Swedish tub steel in tubs
Spermaceti candles
Spanish segars by the box
Juniper berries
Ladies Morrocco boots and cork soaled shoes
Mens and boys coarse shoes and laced boots, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, 16th December, 1813.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SOMETIME ago the subscriber published some overtures relative to steam engines, which occasioned some collision of sentiment with the proprietors of O. Evans's patent. Effusions of passion between man and man are never, by a generous mind, recollected with pleasure. With this observation in view, and without any unfriendly sentiment toward any person, he now announces that in the construction of an engine for Messrs. H. and J. Jelly, in the borough of Pittsburgh, all his views on the subject have been perfectly realized; and it is with the utmost confidence he now offers this engine for the inspection of all persons, who, from no objectionable motive, may be disposed to take that trouble. There is no doubt it will be found that the boiler is of such a construction as to receive a greater quantity of heat from a given quantity of fuel, than any other kind ever used. The cylinder is twenty inches diameter with a four foot stroke. The condensition of the steam, and the operation of the air pump are complete, and the mode in which the machinery is attached is such, as to give the requisite velocity and force, while the piston travels at the moderate rate of twenty strokes in a minute. By this arrangement, that violence of movement so often complained of in the patent engine, is totally avoided.

Having now so successfully demonstrated his ability as an engineer, the subscriber thinks proper to give public information, that he was bred to, and professes himself master of the mill-wright business; and understands perfectly the making of flour, which he knows to be useful to him in constructing engines for that particular purpose; whilst experience proves that his dexterity in mechanical performances is of the utmost use to him in the business generally. He is likewise now possessed of tools of every description necessary for the execution of all parts of an engine in the completest manner. For these reasons, he now, without hesitancy, offers his services in that way to any who may choose to employ him. Orders, post paid, will be attended to; and correspondents are informed, that the power of these engines is not estimated by a comparison with the power of horses; but by the effect to be produced, such as to turn so many pair of millstones, of such a size, &c.

When persons offer their services to the public for a compensation, it becomes of some importance to society that their pretensions to patronage be properly understood and duly estimated. Hence arises the propriety of publicly discussing these pretensions. Mr. O. Evans has constructed what he calls elevators and conveyors, for the purpose of carrying grain or flour from one part of a mill to another; which is merely the application of the chain pump, and screw of Archimedes. And although it required but little ingenuity, more than to apply a gridiron intended for a beef stake, to the broiling of herring; yet the law, holding out the most liberal encouragement to the researches of genius, has enabled Mr. Evans to take a patent, by which he draws vast sums of money from the country.

The subscriber now offers a substitute for these elevators, which will not cost more than they do, even exclusively of the price of the patent.

This invention to be called the millers assistant, will answer all the purposes of the elevators and much more; in as much as it will deliver the grain or flour, at any point of any floor in the mill, as the occasion may require. The flour will be cooled also, to at least as great perfection as by the hopper-boy. Any person within thirty miles of Pittsburgh, applying for the millers assistant, shall have it erected gratis, unless it be found to give complete satisfaction.

THOS. COPELAND.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 9, 1813.

WANTS a situation in a respectable family, a young Woman to take charge of Children, or Sew, or would have no objection to assist in the light work of the family.

A line addressed E. B. and left at this Office, will be attended to. *Dec.* 6, 1813

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale, a TRACT OF LAND, containing about 106, be the same more or less, lying on a small branch of Peter's creek, about two miles above Ferree's Powder Mill, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, Mifflin township, Allegheny county. There is about 18 acres cleared, a cabin and some other buildings on said tract, well watered and excellent stone coal, adjoining land of Enoch Hankins, and others, and near the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Elizabeth town. Terms of sale will be made known by applying to the subscriber living in St. Clair township in said county.

JOSEPH PHILIPS.
November 25, 1813.

DOCTOR HANDY'S

WORM DESTROYING

LOZENGES,

A safe and efficacious Medicine for destroying and bringing away Worms.

MAY be used with safety by children of any age, or as common physic by the most delicate constitution, in any climate, without restraint of diet, or the smallest danger from cold. It may be given with advantage after the small-pox or measles; or as a family medicine, in any case where physic is necessary. The most frequent seat of worms in the human body, is the intestinal tube; but occasionally they have been found in almost every other part of the body.

Some very extraordinary cases of *Worms,* of an unusual form and appearance, being brought away by these Lozenges, have been made public in England, where the rapid sale of the medicine has exceeded any thing of the kind ever known before; and has also proved, to a demonstration, its approved superiority, as an athelminthick, to the numerous puffed-up, useless nostrums, which are daily advertised in the newspapers.

A single dose of this *valuable Medicine* has often been known to remove half a pot-full of the Teres or Round Worms.

A few doses are generally sufficient to remove the Ascarides, a small white worm, the seat of which is either the stomach or rectum.

Even the *Tape Worm,* at all times the most difficult to destroy, may, by persevering in the frequent use of this medicine, be totally removed in the course of a few weeks.

To select cases, with the names of people who are not known here, and living at a great distance, would be useless, and take up too much of the reader's time. We shall therefore only observe, for the benefit of those who are unacquainted with the symptoms of worms, that they are known or suspected to exist by a pain in the stomach, attended with a sudden depression of spirits before eating; at other times, the belly is hard, painful and distended with wind—costiveness, head-ache, and trembling of the limbs, with a sense of something rising in the throat—pale complexion and emaciated body, with weakness and irregular appetite—convulsive, epileptic, or falling fits—pains in the back and side, and frequent itching of the nose, and sometimes of the anus. The above, and a long train of afflicting diseases may all be occasioned by worms, which are much oftener the cause of death than is commonly believed.

The above valuable Medicine is sold only by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
at their wholesale and retail Drug Store, at the corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.
December 13, 1813.

GROUND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale a Lot of Ground, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on Penn Street 45 feet, and extending back to the Allegheny river 500 feet. It adjoins the Lot on which William Anderson, brick maker, now lives. The ground is valuable, and well worthy the attention of a man who wishes to settle in Pittsburgh. If not Sold by the 1st of January next, at Private Sale, it will be exposed to Public Sale.

JOHN M'GREGOR.
December 1, 1813.

PAPER MAKERS WANTED.

THE Subscribers wish to engage TWO PAPER MAKERS, one who is competent to superintend a Paper Mill and well acquainted with the whole art and mystery of paper making; the other to work as Journeyman. To men well acquainted with the business, and who will produce to us testimonials of their qualifications in every respect, the most liberal wages will be allowed, and constant employment, in a mill erecting near the Falls of Ohio in Kentucky.

Cromwell & Robinson.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Zachariah A. Tannehill, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to William Hamilton or George Millenberger, who are duly authorised to receive the same; and all persons who have claims against said estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, to either of the above named persons, for settlement.

SARAH TANNEHILL, *Execu'x.*
Pittsburgh, October 17, 1813.

WANTED,

An Apprentice

To the PRINTING BUSINESS,
Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania convened at Harrisburgh on Tuesday the 17th inst. Presley Carr Lane, Esq. of Fayette county, was chosen Speaker of the Senate, and Robert Smith, Esq. of Franklin county, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Fellow Citizens,

NEVER has the general assembly of Pennsylvania met at a period when duties more important were to be discharged. Since the last session of the legislature, events the most interesting have followed one another in rapid succession. Our sister states on the Lakes and on the Atlantic, have been invaded, and the capital of the Union menaced by hostile fleets and armies. I am happy and grateful to say, that under Divine Providence, the savage invaders have been repelled; a territory has been restored to the Union, our western fellow-citizens now sleep in safety, and pursue without fear their lawful occupations. The hands, dyed in innocent blood, which were uplifted to slay and scalp our fellow-citizens are now raised to supplicate their mercy. The mighty fleets, laden with men and engines of destruction, which hovered on our coasts, infested our bays and rivers, and threatened to lay our cities in ashes, have found it expedient to depart without having accomplished any other object than that of enflaming the public resentment and exciting the profoundest detestation, by their brutal inhumanity.—Ill do they estimate the American people who presume that the wrongs done them can be consumed in the flames of defenceless villages, their resentment assuaged by the tears of their violated countrywomen, or their courage quenched by the blood of faithlessly massacred prisoners. The heart sickens, but the arm is invigorated at the recollection of the scenes of barbarism which have been exhibited on our Lake frontier and our Atlantic borders. The implacable hatred of the enemy and his desire to do evil, have been sufficiently manifested, but his power has been found more impotent than had been imagined; nor have the privations of the nation been at all proportioned to what was expected;—much less have we suffered the manifold calamities which the fears of the timid or the treachery of the factious had pourtrayed. But if all that had been predicted had been inflicted, I trust and believe the fortitude and valor of Americans would have bore them without a murmur, and that the same virtues would conduct them to victory and safety.—When war was declared, the people of the United States knew that they must breast its dangers and overcome its difficulties, and they prepared accordingly; they unsheathed the sword, not to do wrong, but to compel right; and they know the value of the rights for which they contend too well ever to abandon them.

For thirty years was the attention of our government and of our people solely directed to cultivate the arts of peace, as congenial with the principles of the former as they are with the disposition of the latter. Scarcely was the theory of military tactics studied, and the happy situation of our country precluded equally the necessity of practice. To these circumstances, and the having to contend with a foe inured to war, blood and desolation, it is owing that we met with partial reverses. Disasters and defeats are incident to all wars; they were anticipated. We could not expect to be exempt from the lot of other nations; but, as we have more at stake than any other people upon earth, so unshakingly and undismayed ought we to meet misfortunes, as to convince the enemy that our spirit is as unconquerable as our cause is just. And as the prowess of our military officers is rapidly developing, and the discipline of our force constantly improving, there is rational ground for confidence that, with the blessing of Heaven, our efforts will result in a complete triumph over our enemies. As a prelude, we refer with pride to the glorious victory on Lake Erie, which, if ever equalled, was in naval warfare, never excelled—a victory, not less brilliant in its achievement than important in its effects—nor less honorable to the nation, than to the highly distinguished Perry who commanded, and the brave officers and men who composed that heroic force—Already is the brow of the young warrior Croghan encircled with laurels, and the blessings of thousands of women and children rescued from the scalping knife of the ruthless savage of the wilderness, and from the still more savage Proctor, rest on Harrison and his gallant army.—Chauncey, though not equally successful with the renowned hero of Lake Erie, has sought and deserves to be so. On that element claimed by Britain as her exclusive domain, the American flag waved triumphant in every equal conflict,

The infant navy of the United States has given a deep, can we not with truth say, a mortal wound to the fell monster of the deep. With these truths before us, can it be deemed presumptious to hazard the prediction, that they so lately (by the tyrant of the ocean) despised American navy, is destined completely to humble his pride, controul his power, and coerce him to respect justice and the rights of independent nations. Were it not the province of another, upon which I should regret to intrude, it would be delightful further to dwell upon this proud and resplendent page of our history.

The state of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania is in every point of view gratifying; our treasury is more full than at any former period, and the receipts of the last year greater than that of any former. In the treasury remains, as you will perceive by an exhibit to be made of our financial concerns by the accountant department, an unexpended balance of more than three hundred and forty six thousand dollars. The produce of the earth has been abundant. All our manufactures has been thriving, and many new ones are introduced and in a prosperous way. These, however we may deprecate and deplore the calamities of a protracted war, will console us with a prospect of permanent and extensive manufacturing establishments, equal to our wants, and such as will insure the real and practical independence of our country. The erection of bridges, the completion of roads and the clearing of lands, shew the general welfare; and the recent elections not only throughout this state, but all our sister states, demonstrate the increase of public confidence in the general government, and the determination also of the people to support the war with all their energies until an honorable peace can be obtained. That no effort has been left untried to attain this desirable object, will, I am confident, be satisfactorily shewn by the Chief Magistrate of the Union in his communication to Congress.

In obedience to requisitions from the President of the United States, a third and a fourth detachment of Pennsylvania militia, of 1000 men each, were ordered into the service of the Union. The fourth detachment was to protect the shores of the Delaware, and the third to protect the vessels of war then building and equipping in the harbour of Erie, in this state. The happy result of this service is amply manifested in the glorious victory to which I have alluded, and the consequences that have flowed from it.

The organizing and officering these detachments, agreeably to the directions of the Secretary at War, was attended with considerable difficulty, arising out of the inefficiency of our militia law, and the discordance of our militia system and that of the United States. The many defects of our system render a complete and thorough revision not only desirable and expedient, but indispensible. A conformity wtth the organization and regulation of the army of the U. States, would facilitate the detaching for service any requisition which may hereafter be made, and prevent many of those contests between corps and officers for rank and precedence, which have too frequently tended to injure the reputation of our citizen soldiers, and the public service. The strong presumption that early in the spring and during the summer the enemy will invade for the purpose of plunder and devastation, the shores of the Delaware, is, independent of all other considerations, motives sufficient to induce the adoption of all the precautionary measures which prudence and foresight can suggest. The purchase of arms and ammunition and the encouragement of effective volunteer corps, would certainly tend to inspire confidence as well as multiply the means of resistance. Circumstanced as we are, one of our most imperious duties is to give the state an energetic militia law; our constituents expect it, and our country demands it. Shall we disappoint expectations so just, demands so reasonable? In the message I had the honor to transmit to the legislature under date of the 7th December, 1809, I submitted my opinion on this subject, so fully that I cannot deem it necessary now to occupy your time with further details.

Amongst the measures adopted by the general government for supporting the just and necessary war in which the nation is engaged, is a direct tax upon property. Possessing as our state does, the means, I cannot doubt the disposition of her legislature to give effect to her repeated professions, by appropriating a portion of her treasnre for the commutation and prompt payment of the state's quota of that tax. Interest and patriotism unite so obviously in recommending this measure, that the Executive would not have recurred to it, were it not for the necessity there is that the subject should be legislated upon without delay. The 7th section of the act imposing that tax, provides that each state which determines to pay its quota, and thus avail itself of the 15 per cent. deduction, must give information thereof to the treasury department of the U. S. on or before the 10th of Jan. next.

At no period of our history has the immence importance of internal navigation been so strikingly exemplified as since the commencement of hostilities. The transportation of produce and the intercourse between citizens of different states which knit more strongly the bonds of social and political union, are greatly retarded, and through many of their accustomed channels entirely interrupted by the water craft of the enemy sinking, burning, and otherwise destroying the property which it cannot appropriate to its own use. The clearing and improving our rivers and creeks, and connecting them by canals would afford us a safe, cheap and expeditious mode of transportation, in defiance of the thousand ships of our enemy. Permit me to hazard the opinion, that less than one half the treasure expended by the United States for the protection of foreign commerce, if combined with state and individual wealth and judiciously expended, would have perfected an inland water communication from Maine to Georgia. Though the accomplishment of so extensive a work may be distant, yet much may be done towards it. Pennsylvania has the means, and I trust its legislature the disposition to appropriate them, towards perfecting one of the great links of the chain, by connecting the waters flowing into the Chesapeake with those of the Delaware.

The preservation of morals and our free institutions, together with the true interest of humanity, would be much promoted and their perpetuation secured by the general diffusion of knowledge among all our citizens. A solemn injunction contemplating these important objects, by the establishment of schools throughout the state, though contained in the instrument from which the departments constituting the government derive their powers, remains yet to be fulfilled, on the broad plan and liberal principles which actuated those who enjoined the duty. The laws in force have done much good: a careful revision of them would probably do much more, by extending the benefits of this important branch of republican policy.

The sale of unseated lands for taxes has ceased to be a source of revenue in some counties, because the coercing payment under the present laws is unpopular and inefficient. I would suggest a forfeiture to the commonwealth of all such lands, the owner for a short period of time, to have the right of redemption, on payment of a double tax; the penalty in case of redemption, and the whole value of the land in case a forfeiture becomes absolute, to form a school fund. Such a provision would remove the odium attached to the present procedure, and the liberal minded sufferer would console himself by reflecting, that his want of attention had contributed to the promotion of a plan equally humane and patriotic.

Four years existence has proved the practical excellence of the arbitration principle, which is now incorporated with and in a great measure pervades our civil code. It is generally resorted to by the honest suitor whose object is to have an early and economical termination of a controversy. Amongst the many satisfactory results from the system, is the almost immediate lien which the vigilant plaintiff creates on the estate of the defendant, without doing him the slightest wrong. The defects of the law are, if any, in the detail. The local experience, collected by and concentrated in the legislature, will dictate and secure appropriate remedies.

Permit me to suggest, that the law which directs that two verdicts rendered one way and judgment thereon shall be conclusive on the parties litigant as to real estate is, by the latter requisite, rendered almost inoperative; the frequent setting aside the verdicts of juries perpetuates the evil intended to be remedied by that wholesome provision. Experience has shown that many rules of court and rules of evidence become arbitrary and subversive of justice by their application to cases of a peculiar nature, and unfitted for the application of general rules. It may elucidate, and perhaps mitigate the harshness of the preceding observation, to state one case of hardship from among many which occur:—written evidence, upon which principally a plaintiff may have recovered on a first trial, will not be permitted to be read in evidence on a second trial; in every other respect the cause is the same thro'-out and in all its bearings, and the controversy about the same property. Is there not in such decisions something repulsive to the dictates of common sense? and would it not be promotive of justice to direct that in all cases "necessity, either absolute or moral, shall be sufficient ground for dispensing with rules of court and of evidence."

The able and elaborate report of the attorney general on the subject of criminal jurisprudence, well merits an early attention. Its philanthropic principles will, I doubt not, animate the new system, which humanity anticipates as the result of your deliberations.

Agreeably to a late decision of our supreme court, it would seem that in a case of larceny committed in an adjoining state, the offender if he flies hither and brings with him the property stolen, cannot be here punished. Under this decision, which is now considered settled law, some daring offenders have already escaped; and if such a practice be continued it will encourage theft in the adjoining states in proportion as the impunity afforded by our courts become known. This rule of action thus laid down by our supreme court, must become still more alarming and injurious if extended, as it is presumed it must be, to the receivers of such stolen property. It would seem, also, that the efficacy of the writ of habeas corpus is much weakened by the act of the 3d of April, 1800, defining contempts of court. For the information of the legislature on this subject, I shall shortly transmit extracts of a letter from the attorney general, shewing the inefficiency, and pointing out defects in that important law, the habeas corpus act.

The frequent applications made for pardons for convicts sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor, founded solely on the want of apartments wherein to employ them, and of necessary tools and materials, point out the necessity of an imperative injunction on county commissioners to provide the requisite means for the attainment of the ends contemplated by our humane penal code. The case of an unfortunate fellow mortal now under sentence of death, and who has from the most conscientious motives been twice respited, impels me to state to you my fellow-citizens, that in Pennsylvania, famed for the justice and mildness of her penal code, where a contest for six dollars has the full scope of legal investigation extended even to the supreme judicial tribunal of the state; yet when the life of a citizen is at stake, he shall be hurried through all misapprehensions of witnesses and jurors and errors of courts, to an untimely and disgraceful death.—For him there is no court of revision, of errors or appeals, nor has he any remedy other than in the mercy of the executive, and that remedy is an absolute pardon; the justice of which must be often doubtful, and would sometimes be culpable. To your judgment and feelings it is submitted, whether essential alterations ought not to take place in this system.

Horse racing, a vice of the most baleful kind, both as to its immediate and consequent effects on morals, continues to be predominant over the laws making penal that cruel and unchristian sport.—In despite of the magistracy and the efforts of other good citizens the laws are violated with impunity, because of the extreme difficulty to prove facts essential to a conviction, which ingenuity is never at loss to conceal. I beg leave to reiterate the opinion, that a forfeiture of the animal brought for the purpose of racing on any ground, is the most effectual mode to stay the mischief.

Much mischief to the morals and to the industry of the state is likely to result from the flood of paper, thrown into circulation by unincorporated banks. That this is done in despite of an existing law, is too obvious to have escaped your notice. The objections which I felt it my imperious duty to submit to your predecessors against the passage of a general banking law, and to which I beg leave to refer you, apply with double force against the practices now pursuing by unauthorised associations throughout the state. The hand of an independent, disintarested and enlightened Legislature, will, I trust, correct the evil.

Tavern licences, regarded as sources of revenue, from the sameness of the sum paid for them throughout the state, with the exception of the City of Philadelphia and some contigious places, operates very unequally, when we compare the emoluments arising from houses of entertainment in different districts of the state.—The sum to be paid into the treasury ought to be in proportion to the benefit derived from the privilege granted. A discrimination, founded on some general principle, suppose on the rent paid or the value assessed on the premises occupied as a tavern; such a scale of prices would be more equitable and would in all probability be productive of other advantages besides those connected with the treasury.

The provisions of a resolution of a late Legislature have resulted in the accumulation of materials believed to be amply sufficient for the formation of an explicit fee-bill. It is due to the people and the publick officer, that fees of office for similar services should be uniform, and in no case should the sum to be paid depend on the discretion of the officer receiving or the individual paying. I would suggest also the establishing by law of the pay and other expenses to be allowed sheriffs for the transportation of criminals to the Philadelphia prison, as a measure calculated to prevent embarrassment in the accountant department.

The number of new counties which have been erected out of old ones has so entirely deranged the districts heretofore established for the appointment of justices of the peace as to render difficult a compliance with the constitutional injunction, that a competant number of those officers shall be commissioned in convenient districts. Inconvenience is also felt in all of the counties lately organized for judicial purposes, to which the law of the 4th of April 1803, does not extend. A new law containing similar provisions to the law just refered to, has therefore become necessary.

The threatening attitude assumed by the enemy on Lake Erie and on the Delaware, induced the expenditure of a portion of the $ 50,000 placed by the Legislature at the discretion of the Executive. It has been appropriated to the repairs of arms, the purchase of ammunition and camp equipage. An account of it and of the monies expended as additional compensation to those of our militia who had faithfully served under any of the requisitions of the president of the U. S. will, so soon as the proper department shall have been furnished with necessary vouchers, be laid before you; and also an account of expenses incurred by the call of maj. gen. Mead, on the first brigade of his division, for the defence of the U. S. flotilla then in the harbor of Erie.

The million of dollars authorised by a law of the last session to be subscribed to the loan, opened by the U. S. government, has not been subscribed; the time necessarily consumed in enacting the provisions deemed necessary by some of the banks before they would pay over the sums they proposed to loan the Commonwealth, so far delayed the completion of the loan required by the state, that the books for receiving subscriptions to the loan of the U. S. were closed before a copy of the supplementary law, passed by the legislature could reach Philadelphia. Full information of every thing done by the agents I had appointed to negociate and complete the loan, subsequent to my communication of the 25th March last, shall be laid before the legislature.

Agreeably to a law of the last legislature, a plan has been approved for an arsenal in Philadelphia, and a contract for its execution formed, now nearly executed. The various other duties enjoined on the Executive by laws and resolutions have I trust, been performed in a spirit correspondent with the motive that dictated the several injunctions.

I have thus, fellow citizens, explicitly communicated such information and recommended such measures as experience and reflection have suggested; and it will be gratifying to my feelings, and I trust not injurious to the interests of our constituents, if you, agreeing in opinion with me, shall sanction with your approbation the measures I have suggested.—If we differ as to the policy or expediency of any particular measure, I am sure it will be an honest difference; and mutual respect will teach us to give credit to each other for upright intentions, pure motives and conscientious convictions, emanating from patriotic principles——Your selection from, and residence in the various districts of the state have given you such opportunities of knowing the wants and wishes of the people, and assemble in you such a body of information, of public feeling and public opinion, as never can be collected under any other than a republican form of government, and truly impress you with the character of Representatives of the People, and secures for you that respect and confidence which necessarily attaches to so important a station. I shall at all times cheerfully co-operate with you in the adoption of any measure calculated to promote the freedom, interest or happiness of our constituents.

SIMON SNYDER.

Harrisburgh, Dec. 10, 1813.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *December* 24, 1813.

On Tuesday last two gentlemen arrived here from Lewistown, on the Niagara river, which place they left last Saturday week—they inform us, that General M'Clure had evacuated fort George, after burning the town of Newark, blowing up the magazine, and dismantling the fort. This, the gentlemen say, was owing to the militia refusing to continue any longer in service, and the regular troops (about 150) being insufficient to defend the fort. The enemy were within about 12 miles of the fort, rapidly advancing, when Gen. M'Clure thought proper to cross the river to fort Niagara with the regulars.

We are also informed by these gentlemen, that while they were at Buffalo, a ferry boat with passengers crossed to the opposite shore; on landing the boat was fired on and one man killed, the rest were made prisoners. It therefore appears that the British have regained possession of that part of Upper Canada.

Our informants had personal knowledge of these events.

The Senate of the United States were the whole of the 13th inst. engaged on confidential business, with closed doors, it was supposed to be the same which had occupied the House of Representatives a few days back. No particulars had transpired.

Within a period of 703 years, France and England have been at war 283 years.

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec.* 13.

FROM THE NORTHERN ARMY

We learn, says the New York Columbian, that the exposed condition of a quantity of about 3000 barrels of provisions at the Four Corners, tempted the British to send a force of 500 regulars and 2 or 300 militia and Indians, to effect their destruction. Gen. Wilkinson, however, receiving information of the intended push, dispatched the 11th regt. with a number of pieces of artillery, to the defence of the property; and they reached the Corners a little before the British, who discovered their arrival when within about 4 miles of the place, and returned to Canada.

The last accounts from the French Mills, state gen. Wilkinson to be very low with a fever. He has not been able to appear before his troops but once since he joined the army. He was attacked with the ague and fever about the time he joined it at the west, the fits of which were broken, and the fever, of which he is now confined, commenced. He has been removed to Malone, on a litter, a distance of about sixteen miles from the Mills.

(Northern Budget.

WASHINGTON CITY, *Dec.* 16.

THE ESSEX FRIGATE.

Copy of a letter from Captain DAVID PORTER, *commanding the United States Frigate* ESSEX, *to the Secty of the Navy, dated,*

U. S. FRIGATE ESSEX,
Pacific Ocean, July 2, 1813.

SIR, I have the honor to inform you, that on the 29th of April, in the latitude of 40, N. long. 91 15 W. about 20 miles to the Northward of the Island of Albemarle, one of the Gallapagos in the Pacific Ocean, I captured the British ship Montezuma; two others being in sight, close together, distant from us about 7 miles, which we were informed were the British letter of marque ships Policy and Georgiana; the first mounting 10 guns, 6 and 9 pounders; the other six 18 pounders, 4 swivels and 6 long blunderbusses, mounted on swivels. The wind being light and variable, and confiding greatly in the bravery and enterprize of my officers and men, and apprehensive of their escape, from the prevalence of fogs in that climate, I directed the boats of this ship to be armed and manned, and divided into two divisions, placing the 1st under the command of lieut. Downes, first lieut. in a whale boat, accompanied by midshipman Farragutt. The officers in command of boats under lieut. Downes, were, lieut. S. D. M'Knight, in the gig cutter, accompanied by midshipman W. H. Odenheimer, sailing master John P. Cowell, in the jolly boat, accompanied by midshipman H. W. Ogden, and midshipman Geo. Issaacs, in the second cutter. The second division under the command of lieut. Wilmer, 2d lieut. in the pinnace, accompanied by midshipman H. Gray, and masters mate James Terry; lieut. Wilson and Mr. Shaw, purser, in the 1st cutter; and lieut. Gamble, of the marines, in the gig. Suitable signals were established, and each boat had her particular station pointed out for the attack, and every other previous arrangement was made to prevent confusion. The boats, 7 in number, rowed off in admirable order. Guns were fired from the enemy to terrify them; they rowed up under the muzzles of the guns and took their stations for attacking the first ship, and no sooner was the American flag displayed, by lieut. Downes, as the signal for boarding, and the intention was discovered by the enemy, than the colors was struck, without a shot being fired; so much were they daunted by the intrepidity of our brave officers and men. They then left a crew on board the prize and took their stations for attacking the other vessel, when her flag was also struck, on the first call to surrender. Thus were 2 fine British ships, each pierced for 20 guns, worth near half a million of dollrs, mounting between them 16 guns, and manned with 55 men, well supplied with ammunition and small arms, surrendered without the slightest resistance, to seven small open boats, with 50 men, armed only with muskets, pistols, boarding axes, and cutlasses. Be assured, sir, that Britons have either learned to respect the courage of Americans, or they are not so courageous themselves as they would wish us to believe.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
With great respect,
Your ob'dt servant,

DAVID PORTER.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the Navy.

KNOXVILLE, *(Ten.) Nov.* 29.

ANOTHER VICTORY OVER THE CREEK INDIANS.

Messrs. Carrick and Dean, of the Quartermasters department for the East Tennessee troops, and Moses White of this place, arrived here last night. From them we learn the following highly gratifying intelligence. On the 12th inst. General White was detached from Fort Armstrong, on the Coosa, with about 1100 mounted men (including upwards of 300 Cherokee Indians) for the purpose of attacking the Hillabee towns, on the west side of Tallepoosa river. On the 27th about 1 o'clock at night, the detachment marched within 8 miles of the upper town—received information from one of their spies, a half breed and son of a Mr. Grayson, who had considerable property and resided at that place, that his family and property would be sacrificed by the Indians on the morning of the next day, if Gen. White did not relieve him. Gen. W. with alacrity dismounted three hundred of his troops with part of the Indians, and marched to surprise the town before day-light. Having large creeks to wade, and the van having to tarry some time for the rear, which had fallen behind some distance, the town was not reached until sunrise on the 18th, when the town was completely surrounded, and the savage enemy received our first fire without the least notice of our approach. They fired several guns, but our men charged home upon them with loaded muskets and charge of bayonets; and in 10 or 15 minutes they held up a flag, and the firing ceased. In this rencontre we have killed 65 and taken 250 prisoners, without having lost *a man or a single man wounded.* Colonel Morgan and his Cherokees acted with prompti-

tude and bravery; and every man of the detachment was ardent on the march, and cool and intrepid in the conflict.—Gen. White is since arrived at Fort Armstrong with all his force and prisoners. Our informants were in the engagement.

NEWPORT, *Dec.* 4.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

The Brig Tybee, Capt. Read, arrived at this port on Thursday, 30 days from Lisbon.

Mr. Nicholas Thorndike, jr. of Beverly, a passenger in this vessel, has politely favored the Editors of the Mercury, with London papers to the 14th of October.—*(Sixteen days later than before received.)*

Although the accounts by this arrival from the theatre of war in the North of Europe, are not so late as were brought by the arrival at N. Bedford, from France—yet our extracts from the London papers, will be found highly interesting.

No London papers were brought by the Tybee. Mr. Thorndike being in Lisbon only a few hours was unable to obtain any papers. He verbally reports, that about the 8th of Oct. Lord Wellington was before Bayonne, which it was said would surrender. That the French had again been defeated in endeavouring to relieve Pampeluna.

A letter from an English officer in the allied army before Pampeluna, says,—"That although the garrison was very much reduced, the prevalent opinion was that it would hold out thirty days longer."

We do not observe a single article in our London papers on the subject of the Russian mediation; and the only mention which is made of our commissioners is in the following articles, which we find in the "*Star*," of the 6th Oct. and the "*Post*," of the 16th:

"The American plenipotentiaries at St. Petersburgh, it is said, lately wrote to the Emperor, (Alexander) requesting to be received at Head Quarters. To this application his Imperial Majesty returned a polite Answer, declining the proposal, on the ground that there was not sufficient accommodation for their Excellencies in that situation." [*Star.*

"The American Plenipotentiaries, we find, made an application to the Emperor of Russia, requesting to be received at Head Quarters, which his majesty declined as politely as wisely. The predilection of their government for the French infused a very just suspicion; and, but last year, Joel Barlow was in the suit of Bonaparte, although he did not stand the climate so well.' [*Post.*

The London papers contain a proclamation addressed by the Crown Prince of Sweden to the Saxons, on the entrance of his troops into their territory. It is an interesting document, and calculated to produce a strong impression, not only in Saxony and Germany but in the French army. According to the Crown Prince, great dissatisfaction prevailed throughout the Saxon territories; and from the patriotic spirit manifested, it was expected that 100,000 men would soon be in arms, to assist the allies in the liberation of Germany.

The allied army is described by the London Editors as presenting the picture of a family of brave men, who have sworn to conquer or to perish in defence of the liberties of Europe. Upon this rock, do we build our hopes of the ultimate overthrow of the despot. How wonderful is the reverse of this man's fortune! It is but a few short years since he proclaimed to the world, in one of his *Exposes*, that all Europe was anxious to become "as one family," under the sovereignty of the "*mighty Charlemain!*" Ungrateful children! the inhabitants of Europe, now lift their parricidal hands against their father!

LONDON, *October* 13.

Large detachments of troops embarked yesterday at Portsmouth for the Peninsula.

This morning two Gottenburgh mails arrived, and also captain Bloomfield, with despatches for government. The intelligence is highly gratifying.

On the 17th ult. Napoleon in person attacked the post of the allies at Hollendorf, but was repulsed by the Austrians, with the loss of 7 cannon, one eagle and 4000 prisoners, including a general.—The whole loss of the enemy since the rupture of the armistice is estimated at above 100,000 men, besides cannon and baggage.

25,000 fine looking men of the Austrian army, arrived at Toplitz on the 12th.

In the occupation by the allies of Freiburg we have another proof how much the enemy are hemmed in at Dresden.—Frieburg is about 20 miles to the south west of Dresden, and on the mountain road to Leipsic.

Gen. Blucher has his head-quarters at Bautzen; by his right wing he continues his operations with those of the united army of the north of Germany; and by his left wing he is connected with the Bohemian army.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8.

The following committees were appointed, in pursuance of the order of yesterday:

Committee of Ways & Means.

Messrs. Eppes, Taylor, Roberts, Alston, Creighton, M'Kim and Cox.

Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Messrs. Newton, Murfree, Seybert, Jackson of (R. I.) Baylies, Gourdin and Grosvenor.

Committee of Claims.

Messrs. Archer, Yancey, Goodwyn, Law, Alexander, Bard and Davenport.

Committee on Public Lands.

Messrs. M'Kee, Robertson, Humphreys, Mosely, Irwin, Pickering and M'Coy.

Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Messrs, Rhea of (Tennessee) Lyle, Sturges, Bigelow, Winter, Franklin and Hall.

Committee for the District of Columbia.

Messrs Kent of (Maryland) Lewis, Pearson, Crawford, Sharp, Brown and Bradley.

Committee on the Judiciary.

Messrs. Ingersoll, Nelson, Pitkin, Stockton, Pickens, Montgomery, and Oakley.

Committee of Revisal and unfinished business.

Messrs. Condit, Stanford and Wheaton.

Committee of Accounts.

Messrs. Moore, Barnet and Reed.

Two or 3 petitions praying the establishment and alteration of post roads were presented and referred.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Macon in the Chair:

The message of the president yesterday, referred to said committee, was taken into consideration.

The said message having been read, the following resolutions were moved by Mr. Taylor, and severally agreed to without debate:

1. *Resolved*, That so much of the president's message as relates to our Foreign affairs, be refered to a select committee.

2. That so much as relates to millitary affairs, be refered to a select committee.

3. That so much as relates to naval affairs, be refered to a select committee.

4. That so much as relates to our Revenue, be refered to the committee of ways and means.

5. That so much as relates to a revision of the militia laws, be refered to a select committee.

6. That so much as relates to the retaliation by our government of the proceedings of the enemy contrary to the legitimate modes of warfare, be refered to a select committee.

Mr. Clay, (Speaker) remarked that the resolutions adopted appeared to embrace all the principal topics adverted to in the message, with the exception of one which had no doubt escaped the gentleman's observation. The subject to which he refered was embraced in the following resolution, which Mr. C. offered for consideration:

6. *Resolved*, That so much of the message of the President as relates to the expediency of such legal provisions as may supply the defects, or remove the doubts of the Executive authority to allow to the cruisers of other powers, at war with the enemies of the U. S. such use of the American ports and markets as may correspond with the priviliges allowed by such powers to American citizens, be refered to a select committee.

Mr. Taylor remarked, that he had not overlooked this important recommendation, but had supposed it would fall within the province of the committee on naval affairs; inasmuch as its declared object was "to give to our vessels of war, publick and private, the requisite advantage in their cruises," and appeared to him therefore properly a subject for their examination.

Mr. Clay, observed in reply, that if it belonged to any of the committees proposed in the resolutions just agreed to, it appeared to him to belong to the committee of Foreign relations, the object being a reciprocation to a foreign power of certain privileges in our ports which it granted to us on its part. It was at least doubtful to which committee it properly belonged, and it would therefore be better to refer it to a special committee.

Mr. Taylor withdrew his opposition to the motion, and

It was agreed to.

The committee then rose and reported the resolutions to the house, which were concurred in, and the committees ordered to be appointed.

On motion of Mr. Wheaton, a ballot was ordered to be held at 12 o'clock tomorrow, for a Chaplain on the part of this house:

And the house adjourned.

THURSDAY, DEC. 9.

On motion of Mr. *Grundy*,

A committee of Elections was appointed pursuant to the standing rule of the House, consisting of Messrs. Fisk of (Vermont) Gholson, King of (Massachusetts) Pickens, Vese, Comstock and Anderson.

The Rev. J. Lee was re-elected Chaplain for the present session.

FRIDAY, DEC. 10.

Several petitions for the establishment of post routes were presented and refered.

Mr. *Shipherd*, presented the petition of Mary Fletcher, praying to be relieved from her distressed situation occasioned by the death of her husband, who was killed by the enemy while in the military service of the U. States,

Refered.

Mr. *Wilson*, of (Penn.) presented the petition of John Wilson for a pension in consideration of his having been accidentally disabled by a soldier in the service of the U. States,

Refered.

Mr. *Robertson*, presented the petition of the President and Directors of the Orleans Navigation Company, praying a grant for a lot of ground at the mouth of the Bayou St. John, on which to erect a building for the use of the company,

Refered.

Mr. *Rhea* of (Tenn.) from the committee on the post office and post roads, reported a bill authorising the transmission of certain documents free of postage—which was twice read and ordered to be engrossed for a 3d reading to day.

The bill was subsequently read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. *Hempstead* of Missouri,

Resolved, That the committee on publick Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the speedy and final confirmation of all grants of land, or orders of survey lawfully made and completed, by the proper officer in the late district of Lousiani, now territory of Missouri, during the time the said territory was in the actual possession of Spain or France, or while either of those powers exercised the sovereignty therein.

Resolved, That said committee enquire into the expediency of making provision by law, for granting all such claims to land in said territory, not exceeding 640 acres to each claimant, where the claimant or the person under whom he claims had actually cultivated the same prior to the 20th day of Dec. 1803.

Resolved, That the said committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provision by law, to enable persons claiming lands in said Territory, and which shall not be conferred or granted under the laws of the U. S. to contest the legality of such decisions in a court of law.

Resolved, That said committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending the right of pre-emption to actual settlers on the publick lands in said territory; and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the appointment of an additional Judge of the superior court in the territory of Missouri, exclusively for the district of Arkansaw, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. *Wilson* of (Pennsylvania:)

Resolved, That the committee on the Naval Establishment enquire and report on the expediency of a provision by law for deepening the channel into the harbor of Presque Isle, on lake Erie.

Resolved, That the military Committee enquire and report upon the expediency of improving the water communications and roads necessary for the transportation of troops, military and naval stores and provisions between certain parts of the U. S. and the lakes.

Mr. *Pickering*, of (Massachusetts) moved the following joint resolution, which was twice read and ordered to be engrossed.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America, in Congress assembled, That of the publick journals of the Senate and House of Representatives of the present and every future Congress, commencing with the present session; and of the documents published under the orders of the Senate and of the House of Representatives respectively, from the commencement of the present session, there shall be printed 200 copies beyond the number usually printed; of which 25 copies shall be deposited in the library of the U. S. at the seat of government, to be delivered to members of congress during any session, and to all other perons authorised by law to use the books in the library, upon their applications to the librarian, and giving their responsible receipts for the same, in like manner as for other books: And that so many other of the said copies shall be transmitted in like manner as the acts of Congress are transmitted, to the several states and territories, as shall be sufficient to furnish one copy to each Executive, one copy to each branch of every state and territorial legislature, one copy to each university and college in each state, and one copy to the historical society incorporated, or which shall be incorporated in each state: And that the residue of the said 200 copies be deposited in the library of the U. S. subject to the future disposition of Congress.

A motion was made that when the house adjourn this day it adjourn to Monday next; which was negatived, 64 to 50.

The galleries were then cleared and the doors closed, on motion of Mr. *Grundy*, and so remained until 5 o'clock when the house adjourned.

BROWN SUGAR.

The subscriber has just received a quantity of

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.

of the first quality, which he will dispose of for Cash or approved Paper.

GEO. WALLACE.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1813,

TO THE PRESIDENT

Of the Erie and Waterford Turnpike Road Company.

THE undersigned, appointed by resolution of the 3d March, 1812, a Committee of Accounts of said Company, do now report, that they have entered on an examination of the accounts of the Company with a view of preparing a general statement of Receipts and Expenditures up to the present time, for the information of the Stockholders, that they have examined all the accounts of the company, except those which have arisen from transactions in Pittsburgh; that not having been furnished with such a statement of those accounts as would enable them to proceed, they are unable to make the statement intended, until further information relative to them shall be procured.

WILLIAM MILES,
THOMAS REES,
JOHN C. WALLACE.

Erie, June 12, 1813.

TURNPIKE.

THE subscribers to the Two Mile Run Turnpike, are requested to meet at the house of JOHN M'MASTERS, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 15th of January next, to elect Trustees to manage the business of said road.

December 22, 1813.

To Rent,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN THE 1ST OF APRIL NEXT,

A Two story *BRICK HOUSE*, and two Lots, now occupied by B. Bakewell. The house is well finished, and calculated for a private family, having an excellent Garden, and good pump at the door. For terms apply to the subscriber, corner of Front and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

SAML. SMITH.

Dec. 22, 1813.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen out of the pasture of Andrew Watson, Esq. adjoining Pittsburgh, about three weeks ago, a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, bald face, all his feet white, and a white spot at the root of his tail, shod all round. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid to any person on delivering said Horse to the subscriber.

WILLIAM WATSON,
Stonecutter.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1813.

GARRISON ORDERS.

Fort Fayette, December 17, 1813.

THE season for labour being past and the weather become cold and inclement, the Commanding Officer of this Post, directs that the prisoners of war, (of the late Captain Howard's company) on parole, report themselves immediately, that they may be provided with the comforts of winter quarters.

R. MARLIN, *Major Com'g.*

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
BY
Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum,
No 1, OF THE
Western Gleaner.

Pittsburgh, December 13, 1813.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

BY THE PIECE.

CLOTHS, coatings and cassimeres
A variety of fancy vesting
Black worsted hosiery
Cotton balls and sewing silks
Ladies and gentlemens' kid, beaver and silk gloves
Levantine, Mantua, Florence, Striped and plaid } Silks
Figured and plain sattins
Senshaws
Plain and fringed cotton handkerchiefs
Levantine, damask and serged shawls
Black lace veils and shawls
White and black lace pelerines
Angola and imitatton shawls
Madras and pullicat handkerchiefs
Cotton, flag, bandano and silk do.
Fancy cravats
Cambric and furniture dimities
Cambric, India and shirting muslins
An extensive assortment of ribbons and galloons
A quantity of sheet brass
American coffee mills and brushes
A few boxes tin, &c. &c.

BOSLER & CO.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 13, 1813.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit*, and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

And no questions asked.

A PORTABLE writing desk was stolen last night out of the dwelling house of *Anthony Beelen*, which desk was found broken open on the bank of the Monongahela, and the following missing thereout:—

A pair of Ear-rings with stones,
A Finger-ring with do.
A Gold Snuff Box.

The above reward will be given on delivery of said effects, or any information through which the same shall be eventually recovered.

Steps have been taken to discover the vender thereof in Philadelphia, N. York, Baltimore, as well as at New-Orleans, or where ever else they may be offered for sale.

Pittsburgh, November 14, 1813.

Valuable Plantation
FOR SALE.

I OFFER for Sale that elegant Farm situate in East-Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, formerly the seat of *Benjamin Lodge*, Esq. deceased, containing 300 acres, about 150 acres cleared,-30 of which are meadow ground.—There are on the premises an excellent apple orchard, two dwelling houses, two barns and other necessary builsings, also three or four springs of never failing water. In beauty of situation and good quality of the land, this plantation is inferior to but few in the western country. Persons wishing to purchase may apply to Col. *John Bonnet*, near Mountpleasant, in Westmoreland county, to Mr. *William Flinn*, in Mountpleasant, or to the subscriber in Uniontown.

JAMES LODGE.

Union, November 25, 1813

CAME to the plantation whereon the subscriber lives, on the waters of Peters creek, a brindled HEIFER with a white face and brown about the eyes, marked with a crop off the right ear, and a swallow fork in the left, which is torn. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN HUFMAN,
Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Dec. 14, 1813.

ONE CENT REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers, an Apprentice to the Tayloring business, named GEORGE EVANS; had on when he went away, a blue coattee, and a pair of velvet pantaloons. He is a promising youth for the penitentiary, for he is addicted to lying, stealing and drinking. Whoever takes up the said apprentice shall have the above reward and thirty lashes.

KNOBLEWGH & AMBERSON

Pittsburgh, Dec. 14, 1813.

40 Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending WILLIAM BANKS, HENRY BANKS, and ROBERT GALBRAITH, deserters from a detachment of the 1st regiment United States infantry, and ROBERT M'KEE, of the 22d regiment infantry, at this post.

William Banks, is 5 feet 11 inches high, 25 years of age, has a light complexion, brown hair, hazle eyes, and is by occupation a labourer. He was enlisted by Lt. Anderson, in Washington, Pennsylvania, and deserted the 11th of December, 1813. He was born in Virginia, and has relations in Butler and Westmoreland counties, Pa.

Henry Banks is 6 feet 1 inch high, aged 19 years, fair complexion, blue eyes, and by occupation a farmer. He was enlisted by Lt. Anderson, in Washington, Pa. and deserted on the 11th December, 1813. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pa. and has relations there and in Butler county, Pa.

Robert Galbraith is 21 years of age, light complexion, black hair, black eyes, and by occupation a blacksmith. He was enlisted by Capt. H. Johnson, Pittsburgh, and deserted on the 12th December, 1813. He was born in Cumberland county, Pa.

Robert M'Kee is aged 21 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, light complexion, light hair, and pitted with the small pox. He was enlisted by Capt. King, in Brownsville, Pa. and deserted on the 11th Dec. 1813.

The above reward and all reasonable charges will be paid for all of those deserters, or Ten Dollars for either of them, to any person who will apprehend or deliver them to any officer of the army of the United States, or lodge them in any jail, so that they may be restored to the service.

H. JOHNSON, *Captain Commanding Detachment.*

Fort Fayette, Dec. 14, 1813.

TO BE SOLD,

One moiety or half part of the

Pittsburgh Theatre,

WITH the Scenery, Decorations, Embellishments, &c. From the receipts of the Theatre, it holds out a prospect of being a very valuable property to a purchaser. A considerable deduction will be made in the consideration money, for Cash. Apply to J. MONTEFIORE, Conveyancer, Diamond Alley, or to ISAAC ROBERTS, near the Theatre.

November 18, 1813.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable
POTASH,
delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*
WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent,*
for the Bridgeport Glass Company.
August 6th, 1812.

Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum,

PRINTERS & BOOKSELLERS,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A correct Map of the
UNITED STATES,
WITH THE
WEST INDIES,
From the best authorities—By *Samuel Lewis.* Published in 1813, price $ 3.
ALSO,
Arrowsmith's Map of the
WORLD.
Price, $ 14.
Pittsburgh, August 17.

WOOL HATS.

THE subscriber will purchase a large quantity of WOOL HATS; for which he will pay the Cash on delivery —or will contract with Hatters in the country for any number not exceeding 500 dozen of Wool Hats; and if desirable, furnish them with Wool and Fur in payment.
ROBERT PEEBLES.
Pittsburgh, September 30, 1813. tf

Rich Hill Farm,

FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh.—The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM WOODS, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelinople, Butler county.
An indisputable title will be given.
THOMAS REED.
April 12, 1813.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership trading under the firm of ROE & LAWSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN ROE, who is duly authorised to settle all the accounts of said firm.
JOHN ROE,
JOHN LAWSON.
Pittsburgh, September 23, 1813.

In future the business will be conducted by
JOHN ROE.

He wishes to inform the public that he has removed his workshops from Anthony Beelen's Foundry to *Hugh & Jas. Jelly's* New Cotton Factory, on the Allegheny, where he intends carrying on the *Cotton* and *Wool Machine-making* business as usual, such as Picking, Carding, Drawing, Roving, Mules, Stretching Frames, Thrussels, and every other article in the said business; also Wool Cards, Billies and Jennies.
From his long experience at the Union Factory in Maryland, and other parts of the United States, in the above branches, he flatters himself that in future he will be able to fill his orders with more expedition, as his laths and other operators will be drove by steam.
N. B. All orders will be received and thankfully attended to.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of FOSTER & MURRAY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having accounts to settle with said firm will please call on M. M. Murray at the Factory on Grant's Hill.
W. B. FOSTER,
MAG. M. MURRAY.
Pittsburgh, 22d September, 1813.

THE business will in future be conducted by the subscribers under the firm of *Magnus M. Murray & Co.* who have for Sale the following articles of their own manufacture, viz:—
1000 Axes,
300 Drawing Knives,
300 Mattocks,
400 Hoes,
50 dozen Scythes,
200 dozen Sickles,
Bed and Wood Screws, Shovels, Spades, Chissels, Vices, Hinges, Log Chains and Drawing Chains. They will make Screws of all dimensions, and execute every order in their line, at the shortest notice.
MAG. M. MURRAY,
JAMES WALTON.

BLANKS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

J. P. and J. W. Skelton,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.
(Sole Agents for the Western Country)
Have just received a fresh supply of
Paul's Patent Columbian Oil.

THIS valuable Medicine having been established upwards of three years, and its virtues sufficiently exemplified by the number of respecta e certificates repeatedly laid before the public, it therefore now only become necessary for the information of those w.) may not have had an opportunity of perusing the certificates, to detail a few of the cases wherein the Oil has been so wonderfully efficacious. Printed handbills containing certificates, may be always had, gratis, from the Agents, who will keep a constant supply of the Oil.
The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz——Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.
It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stoo" -y- s down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.
To the Public.—In order to prevent deception, the public are cautioned not to purchase any Oil that may be offered as "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil," that does not bear the true characteristics as published by my principal and sole agent Doctor John Love, of Baltimore.
THOMAS PAUL, Patentee.
Baltimore, March 21, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,
Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.
JOHN & JAMES BROWN.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,
LATELY OF WASHINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of
COPPER AND TIN WARES.
Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.
Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.
Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.
Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

WAGGONS WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ from 30 to 50 waggons, for 3 or 4 trips to the Iron Works, near Belfont, Centre co. and would be anxious to engage 20 or 30 out of the above number to haul by the year. A very considerable advance will be made on the former rate of carriage. This, added to the very low price of feed this season, holds out greater inducements to embark in this business, than at any former period.
Application to me here; on which I will give my orders, and will engage to pay for any delay which may arise to the waggoners at the different forges.
C. COWAN.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 9. tf

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.
TREVOR & ENCELL.
Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.
☞ Cash given for POT and PEARL ASHES

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

GEORGE COCHRAN,

HAVING commenced the manufacture of Woolen Cloth, &c. has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, that he has now for Sale at his Store in Market Street, the following articles of his own manufacture, which he is determined to sell at the Philadelphia prices, and solicits most respectfully a portion of the public patronage.
Broad Cloths, } *different qualities and*
Narrow do. } *price.*
Kersey Moleskins,
Coatings,
Woollen Cords,
Swansdowns,
Blankets, &c. *Also,*
Kerseymeres of different qualities,
Stockinett,
Men and Women's Hose and half Hose
Serges, Bombazets, &c. of the manufacture of Cochran and Dowling.
G. C. offers his services to Domestic manufacturers, and proposes to sell on commission (which will not exceed five per cent.) any articles of that description which may be entrusted to his care.
Pittsburgh, 13th September, 1813.
FOR SALE AS ABOVE,
A small assortment of British and other Goods by the piece, which will be sold low for Cash, or negociable notes. tf

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The Pittsburgh Point Brewery

IS in operation. Customers for home consumption or exportation, supplied on the usual terms,
The highest price in Cash paid for merchantable
BARLEY,
as usual. For J. O'HARA.
GEO. SHIRAS.
September 23, 1813. tfq

CASH FOR GRAIN.

ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY FIVE CENTS per bushel will be given for Wheat—Fifty-six Cents for Corn—and Sixty-eight Cents for Rye.—Oats will also be purchased by the quantity.
GEORGE EVANS & Co.
Pittsburgh Steam Mill,
November 22, 1813.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FORSALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
25,000lbs Orleans Sugar
ALSO,
8 *Tons Campeachy*
LOGWOOD,
all of the first quality.
SAMUEL SMITH.
Pittsburgh, September 2,

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the
PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.
They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.
They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.
From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.
They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.
The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notwithstanding ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.
They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.
GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.
Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper for sale at this Office.

SPEAKMAN & SAY of PHILADELPHIA, *DRUGGISTS*, have established a DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE in Pittsburgh, and taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of
Speakman, Say & Co.

in Market Street, the third door from Front Street,
Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the place will admit of, they confidently hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expences only.
They now offer for Sale a large and general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for Cash, Produce, or at the usual credit.
May 31, 1813.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh
Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.
Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.
*** Worm Tea of superior quality, by the dozen or single paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO APPRENTICES:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.
Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

TEAS, COFFEE AND *LOAF SUGAR.*

The subscribers have received a consignment from Baltimore, and coffee on low terms for cash, or approved paper at 60, 90, and 120 days.
3 Chests & 6 Boxes } first quality Imperial Tea
7 Chests & 20 Boxes } Young Hyson do.
30 blls. Sugar and Coffee, first quality.
40 do. Coffee alone, do.
Together with a quantity of Coffee in bags.
CROMWELL & ROBINSON.
Pittsburgh June 1st, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to
JOHN McDONALD
Wood Street.
Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

BOSLER & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.
Campeachy Logwood.
Spanish Copper.
Natchez Cotton.
Bear Skins.
Rolled Iron.
Brushes of all kinds.
Millington, Crowley and English blister Steel.
And a general assortment of
FALL GOODS
Pittsburgh, October 20, 1813.

ISAAC BEAN, & CO.

Have just received a quantity of
RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BLACK
MOROCCO SKINS,
Which will be sold at the Philadelphia prices.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 23. 7tq

Sutton & M'Nickle

WILL give CASH for
PEARL AND POT ASH,
AND
BLACK SALTS.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 22, 1813.

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.
Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

A MULATTO.

The subscriber will sell the unexpired Time of a
MULATTO BOY.
GEORGE EVANS.
Pittsburgh, November 12, 1813.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
HAT & SHOE STORE.

JAMES GIBSON,

MARKET STREET,
Next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HAS FOR SALE ALL KINDS OF
MENS, BOYS, AND CHILDRENS FUR HATS,
with a large assortment of
SHOES,
of the first quality, on the most reasonable terms for Cash or approved Paper.
☞ *Merchants and Traders may at all times be supplied with complete assortments.*
Pittsburgh, October 12, 1813.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL HAT STORE.

The subscribers have entered into partnership, under the firm of
Peebles, Tweedy. & Co

And have just received, and are now opening at their store, in Market Street, between Front and Water Streets, next door to Dr. Lewis's, a very extensive assortment of
HATS,
AND
HAT TRIMMINGS,
AMONG which are, Military Hats of the newest fashions, Men's, Boy's and Children's hats, of every description, viz: Beavers, Beaveretts, Castors, Castoretts, Rorams, Cordies, Children's Morocco and Wool Hats. Likewise a neat assortment of trimmings for military hats, morocco leathers of different kinds, bow-string's raising cards, hat linings in the webb, galloons, hat banding &c.
From their connexion with several extensive Eastern factories, they are enabled to furnish a constant supply of articles in their line, on terms much below the former prices, and particularly worthy of the attention of merchants and traders.
*** Orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
ROBERT PEEBLES.
REUBEN TWEEDY.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 21.
*** R. Peebles will continue his Shop and Factory in the Diamond, distinct from the above concern.

Office of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, 20th Oct. 1813.

THE President and Managers of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, have this day directed, that a further instalment of 5 per cent. on each share be paid into the Office on or before the 1st day of January next.
ALEX. JOHNSTON, jun. ch'f cl'k.

Knoblewgh & Amberson

RETURN their sincere thanks for former custom, and respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand in Wood street, between Diamond alley and Fifth street, nearly opposite Major Stewart's, and at their old stand in Water street, between Market and Wood Streets, a large and handsome assortment of
MADE UP CLOTHING,
of all kinds, which they will sell low for cash. They also have a handsome assortment of Cloths, Waistcoating, Velvets and Cords. Those that will favour them with their custom, shall have it done in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice. *Dec.* 2, 1813.

WAS LOST,

On Tuesday evening last, in the streets of Pittsburgh, a
RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK
containing one $30 Note, some silver, 3 letters and the name of the subscriber wrote in it. Any person who will deliver the same at this office will be handsomely rewarded.
JOHN FENTON.
Nov. 25, 1813 5tq

Reedmakers, Take Notice.

THE subscriber offers for Sale 40,000 Rods best Mississippi CANE, at reasonable price; also, 200 Barrels Kenawa SALT, on a credit of 3 or 4 months. He solicits all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment.
JAMES GRAY, *corner of Liberty and Front Streets.*
Pittsburgh, November 19, 1813. 8t

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.